

THE DAILY NEWS.

By P. M. HALE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
L. L. FOLK, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.
RALEIGH, N. C.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1880.

SCHOOLS AND POLITICS.

The most important matter among the important matters to be dealt with by the next Legislature is, undoubtedly, the improvement of the Common School System. That Legislature will adjourn, as preceding Legislatures have adjourned, without fulfilling the full measure of duty imposed by the Constitution of North Carolina, if it be not selected by the people with the distinct understanding that the necessary taxes are to be levied. That the people will cheerfully pay a proper tax for proper schools, we have not a shadow of a doubt. What is needed is that the people convince the men sent to the Assembly that they need not stand in fear of rebuke for doing their duty; that grumble as the people always do and always will grumble about taxes they will never utter a word of complaint of a tax for education if the tax is sufficient to insure them the worth of their money. The Democratic candidates for State officers are thoughtfully in the intent to improve the system of public education. Readers of THE NEWS have already seen that in their speeches at Shelby Governor JARVIS and Colonel KENAN made this matter of earnest discussion, and they and their colleagues will urge upon the people whenever they and the people meet the importance and necessity of careful selection of members of Assembly who may be relied upon to do their duty in the premises. This newspaper will do what a newspaper may to aid in their patriotic purpose. In season and out of season, if it be ever out of season to talk to the people of their highest duty to themselves and their children, it will press the matter which for four years has had the larger share of our attention.

And to-day, about this very question of duty, it is maintained by some persons that it is no part of the duty of a commonwealth to educate children; that it is a parental duty, and not the duty of the State. If the duty of the State to educate the children of the commonwealth were to be determined by authority, it might be regarded as settled by the usage of civilized nations. It may be affirmed that every nation which stands in the van of civilization has recognized this as a duty and made provision for it. It may be replied that this is a question upon which authority avails nothing; that it admits of different views, like other questions, so differently determined by different nations—as that of government for example, whether monarchical, aristocratic or popular; or the mode of administering justice; or the religious institutions which shall be maintained, if any. If the world authority were used in the sense of obligation, the reply would be just. But it is not used in any sense but as implying the sanction of reason—as implying that the general consent of nations upon this one point, differing as they do upon so many others, demonstrates that there is something here which commends itself to the enlightened judgment of mankind. Whatever obtains under every sort of advanced government, and among various races of men, must have some solid foundation in reason. The grounds of this general consent are obvious. The great end of the institution of government is the protection of life and property. There are but two ways known to human experience in which this can be done: the one to educate the citizen to obey the laws; the other the infliction of punishment upon their violation. Take away education, and we have nothing but the jail the penitentiary and the gallows. Will any man contend that it is the duty of a State to punish crime, and not to teach the nature and enormity of crime? Is it not plain that obedience founded upon a right moral sentiment, upon a true perception of the benefits and blessings of a government of law, is better than the obedience which has nothing but the slavish fear of the "hangman's whip" for its motive? How unstable and uncertain is the one! How firm and permanent is the other!

But the reasons, however solid, which led to the adoption of universal education in the Old World, apply with tenfold force under the system of government existing in the United States. A government adequate for the protection of person and property may co-exist with the densest ignorance on the part of the people when there are hereditary legislators to make laws or participate in making them, and a hereditary executive backed by a standing army to enforce them. There the people have little part in the government; their duties may be summed up in two words; submission and obedience. The condition of things here is the very reverse. Here but little power is lodged in the executive; his term of office is short; and he is elected by the people. Here the people, through their representatives, make the laws, and they are enforced in the last resort by their own embodied power—the posse comitatus. The army here is or ought to be unknown as an instrument of civil government. It should be known only as an engine of war. If reason dictated the expediency of education in the Old World, it dictates its necessity here. The sovereignty of the people is the true and only foundation of our system of government. That sovereignty rests, and depends for its proper exercise, on the intelligence of the people—an intelligence embracing information, thought, reflection, judgment; in short educated intelligence.

The necessity of educated intelligence for the successful working, nay, for the maintenance of our system of Government, is urged in all the messages of the earlier chief magistrates of our country. It was announced and urged by Washington in his farewell address. It was enforced by JOHN ADAMS in his inaugural address. In that masterly summary of the principles of government—in precision and comprehensiveness to this day unapproached—contained in JEFFERSON'S inaugural, this has a prominent place. It is insisted on in the inaugural of MADISON. These are admitted to have been the chief architects of our government, and there are no names which carry such weight in its exposition as those of JEFFERSON and MADISON. Upon the question of the abstract duty of government to educate its people, the authority of JEFFERSON is decisive; of all the statesmen of the world he it was who restricted the functions of government within its strict limits. Under the authority of these great names the question ought to be permitted to rest; at least until it can be shown that they did not properly comprehend it, or did not rightly understand the principles of our government. To the people of North Carolina, however, it never was an open question; as our constitution has stood at every period, this has been to us *res adjudicata*.

THE PEOPLE of South Carolina have been mightily stirred up against dueling of late, the cause being the late fatal duel which they forced the dead man to seek. The mischief done, everybody denounces the duel and dueling, but everybody seems afraid to enforce the law, or to take steps leading to its enforcement. The persons on both sides who were concerned in the duel defied the law in the most aggravated and public manner. If they are not to be punished, the law against dueling is a farce and might as well be repealed. There is no question as to the guilt or innocence of anybody. The law has been violated, and everybody knows who the violators are. Yet the surviving duelist bullies the whole State at a distance, and the people of the vicinage as described in the *Courier's* correspondence reprint this morning. Before the matter is settled there is likely to be further loss of life. One of the CASH people, it is probable, will challenge the editor of the *Courier*, who has done what he deemed his duty in face of the orders of one CASH to keep silence; the other CASH is likely to do the same by Senator BUTLER. Both editor and Senator are men of approved courage, and have also the "courage of their opinions" sufficiently developed to refuse the challenges. When forced to shoot the CASHES, as they will do if necessary, the people around them will acquire the courage of their opinions, and dueling in South Carolina may cease. It would seem that nothing less will check the habit.

MR. GARFIELD'S DE GOLYER record is now as complete as that in the Credit-Mobilier transaction. A sworn committee of his party friends in Congress found him guilty of fraud and perjury in one case; the United States Supreme Court, composed also of his party friends, has passed sentence on him in the other, as a Radical Illinois Judge had previously done. See the decision in the DE GOLYER case elsewhere printed in this morning's NEWS. A minister of the Gospel, a member of Congress, a candidate for President; a bribe-taker, a thief, a perjurer! These are ugly words to use of any man, but they embody the verdict of a jury of his friends, and the sentence of a court packed with his partisans.

IN ONE column of last night's New York papers are collected together from the neighboring region the lynching by rope and bullet of one man; the unprovoked murder of a negro; the murder of a white man by his brother-in-law; the murder of two policemen; the slaughter of a town marshal; the killing of a negro in a Chicago house of ill-repute; a white woman in the case; and finally a case of suicide. All these were outside the city, but in the land of law and order. And yet to find a text for sermonizing, all these papers turn to the South Carolina duel, as they have done these many days.

THE FULL TEXT of GEN. ARTHUR'S letter of acceptance is printed this morning. The telegraphic summary yesterday did not amount to much, and people ought to be informed of the views of a candidate for office so high. Mr. ARTHUR writes well and thinks ill. Hostility to the South and contempt for President HAYES are the main features of his letter. The last dismissed him from office, and he fears that the first will prevent his return to it.

Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, it is announced, has consented to preside at the Democratic ratification meeting at the New York Academy of Music, on the 25th inst., provided his health will permit. Ex-Gov. Seymour writes that he will come if possible, and so does Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana. Senator Kernan and Gov. Hampton, of South Carolina, also will probably be present.

THE BUSY AND PEACEFUL SOUTH.

In the course of time—when the Presidential campaign has fairly opened and the fighting waxed hot—we shall doubtless hear much, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, of Southern outrages committed on the blacks by KKKKK gangs. The demand for such stories will be met with a liberal supply, as usual. At present, be it noted, there are no reports of whippings and other wrongs inflicted on the freedmen by white ruffians. The profoundest peace seems to be, and unquestionably does, prevail between the two races at the South. Whites and blacks are busy with the crops, which are unusually good in most of the Southern States. The great staple, cotton, has not shown a higher average of condition in July for several years. No State has been more disturbed by race dissensions in former years than Louisiana. But the New Orleans papers of all parties assure us that peace and good feeling now reign through the length and breadth of that State. The last Louisiana crops paid the freedmen exceedingly well for their labor conducted on shares or wages; and the present season promises still better. Reports of like tenor reach us from every part of the South. One evidence of better times down there is the complete stoppage of the exodus which has played so much mischief with the deluded freedmen in the past year. There never was any good reason for leaving their old homes. There never was a time when they were not better off in the South than they could possibly be in Kansas or any other Western or Northern State. The lesson sadly learned by several hundreds of poor, homesick, broken-hearted negroes in their wild-goose chase for forty acres and a mule apiece out in the boundless plains of Kansas last fall, has sufficed for the whole negro population of the South. They do not want to see the folly of an exodus for themselves. They are prepared henceforth to stay in the South where they were born and belong, and are best fitted by climatic and all other conditions to reside. The whites, on their part, are rejoiced to retain these laborers, and to pay them liberally and treat them well. These are the reasons why the South is to-day undisturbed by any war of races, and sets an almost idyllic example of industry, contentment and peace.

IMMIGRATION.

What Our Agent Is Doing in England.

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]
WELLINGBORO, ENG., July 8, 1880.
EDITOR NEWS.—Although I have little, in fact no time, for newspaper correspondence, I have thought that perhaps a little glance at my work in England may be of interest to you of the Old North State.

Since my arrival here in April last I have been actively engaged in many ways endeavoring to promote the object of my appointment. According to a plan arranged by the Commissioner of Agriculture, I visit the market towns of England, where every week the farmers and their wives come in from the country districts to sell their produce, wheat, corn, &c., as also dairy produce, butter, eggs, &c., and also cattle, oxen, sheep and pigs. At these markets I generally reach two or three in a week. I meet during the day from five hundred to one thousand of the farming class. I distribute pamphlets, bills, &c., and then in the intervals of their business gather them in groups and talk to them, first upon emigration, for all more or less think about that; then upon North Carolina, a place no one has ever heard of; for whilst the Western States and Texas have been advertising extensively for years, and have agents all up and down at every part of the Empire, till now North Carolina has been unknown. Of course there is a great amount of false impression which I have to dispense. Sometimes I meet with opposition; this is almost always from young sprigs of the landlord class, but I always leave the recipient of many thanks. When I can make arrangements I give an evening's lecture, but hitherto the price charged for hire of room is an obstacle. During the lecture season I am making arrangements with some literary societies to give one as a part of their course. Next week I go to a large town in Norfolk by invitation.

I also write a great many letters to parties who apply to me for information through my advertisement, so that already I am in communication with parties at every corner of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and have had one from Spain. For the results, I could send scores every week into North Carolina, but they are those classes who would neither do themselves nor North Carolina any good, the great majority having no means; and as we do not lack for labor I have to advise them to go elsewhere. Those whom we want are more difficult to come at, and when I have reached and convinced them it still is a work of time for them to sell out their stock, to quit their farms and to realize their capital. I have, however, quite a number getting ready to come out as soon as possible this fall and next spring, and I can only conclude at present by asking the people of North Carolina to fulfill my promises to them by giving them a hearty welcome, and by easing their way to settling as much as you possibly can.

Any information from any part of the State will be welcome to me.

I am, yours very truly,

SAMUEL J. FALK.

WAIFS.

Snooks was a hard case, but he took a turn about and joined the church, expecting great spiritual regeneration from the act. Next day he was perambulating his shop in a deep study and soliloquizing *sotto voce*, yet so loud as to be overheard by his workmen: "I hain't experienced any conversion. I don't see any difference. I don't feel any change, and—I, I don't believe there is any."

At the Base of the Ridge.

[NEWS EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

CLEVELAND SPRINGS, July 17.
Would I be charged with arrogating some of the provoking prerogatives of Old Tantalus, were I to tell of the pleasant transition which delivered me from a temperature that on last evening stood well up in the nineties, and placed me here,

1,400 FEET ABOVE THE SEA.

In full view of three ranges of mountains, and with a temperature below 78°? And it required no very arduous labor to accomplish this, for with the airy and comfortable sleeping cars on the Raleigh and Augusta Railroad, attended by a neat and polite porter, under the charge of such an accommodating conductor as Capt. Ward, the night ride from Raleigh to Charlotte is pleasant and refreshing.

Arriving at Shelby, at 12 m., we found the whole town alive with people. The telegraph has already informed the readers of THE NEWS of the large crowd, the handsome reception of our candidates, the presence of the ladies, the splendid effect of the elaborate speeches on the people, and I will pass to other scenes and subjects, remarking that

COL. CHARLES R. JONES, of the Charlotte *Observer*, made a capital speech in response to a call of the crowd, confining himself to what he saw, heard and felt in the Cincinnati Convention.

This section of the State is well adapted to the growth of all our staple crops—is healthful, with good water and fine climate, and altogether is one of the most charming portions of Piedmont Carolina.

The rain fall has been remarkably light this season throughout this and several of the adjoining counties, and consequently the crops are small and backward. Within the past few years the culture of cotton has very greatly increased in this county, but with its varied soils, it is to be hoped the farmers will not fall victims to the fatal policy of producing only cotton and buying everything else. There can be no vigorous or permanent prosperity with any people who follow this suicidal course.

CLEVELAND VINEYARD.
This section has long been noted for its fine grapes and other fruits, and the vineyard at this place has been a fine success. It was established in 1867 and embraces 20 acres, with a large variety of grapes, but those that succeed best are the Norton, Virginia, Concord, Delaware and Catawba. Its capacity is 10,000 gallons per annum and has a cellar of 25,000 gallons capacity, and the furniture of which cost \$2,500 and is all of the latest improved style. This pleasant retreat is to the Springs and Shelby, what Central Park is to New York, and there should be hundreds of these vineyards all through our State.

THE FOUNDRY
belonging to B. B. Babbington manufactures plows, threshing machines, corn shellers and castings for various uses, and is doing a good business.

THE MACHINE SHOPS,
of which there are two, are doing good work in giving the builders first-class wood work in doors, sash, blinds, panelings, cornicing, &c., &c.

CLEVELAND SPRINGS.
This popular and pleasant resort was opened about one hundred years ago, and has always shared popular favor. It is two miles from Shelby and three-fourths of a mile from the railroad. Last year the arrivals numbered 218, and up to date this year they number 341, of which 147 are now present. Among them I notice Gov. and Mrs. Jarvis, Judge A. A. McKoy and family, Judge W. M. Shipp and family, Attorney General KENAN, Col. Anderson, of Raleigh; J. M. Miller and family, of Charlotte. It is a favorite summer resort with the people of Charlotte and South Carolina. The highest temperature registered here during this season with one exception was 86°.

Col. Lewis S. Williams, of Charlotte, the ever polite and pleasant superintendent, informs me that material improvements in the buildings will be made this fall.

The trains are ready to take us to Rathfron, where his Excellency and Col. Kenan will address the people on Monday, a full account of which will be furnished in due time.

L. L. P.

MOORE COUNTY ITEMS.

Sanford, July 20.—A few days spent in the Pocket neighborhood, in this (Moore) county, enable me to inform you of the flattering prospect of the cotton crop in that section. On the farms of Messrs. Wm. C. Campbell, Daniel L. Melver, Columbus Melver, Alexander and John McIntosh, and Mr. Nall, on and near Little Pocket Creek, the cotton looks beautiful; while Mr. Peter M. Campbell, on Big Pocket, and Duncan Campbell, on Deep River, can make an equally good showing. In the neighborhood of Carabontown, I understand the crop looks remarkably well. Refreshing rains have gladdened the hearts of the farmers, and they prefer to "talk horse" (crops) much more than politics. The corn crop, though somewhat backward, is thriving. The area devoted to it is about the same as last year, while the cotton area has been increased.

My worthy friend, with whom I spent several days, has two capital I's (in his name), albeit he has long since lost his eyesight. To compensate in some degree for this misfortune, the organs of tact and of sound are developed in him to a remarkable degree.

HALIFAX POLITICS.

Halifax, July 20, 1880.—Agreeable to appointment the citizens of Halifax met at the court house and organized a Democratic Hancock and Jarvis Club, State and National Association. Mr. James M. Mullen was called to the chair, who explained the object of the meeting, after which, on motion, Mr. James M. Grizzard was elected permanent chairman. Messrs. Benjamin F. Gary, W. F. Parker and Dr. M. A. Wilcox were elected Vice-Presidents, Doctor John O'Brien Principal Secretary, and Robert L. Mullen and R. G. Mabry assistants.

The meeting closed with a few able, enthusiastic and patriotic remarks of the chairman. The meeting adjourned until next Saturday, the 24th inst.

Anxious mother: "Are you asleep, dearest?" Conscientious child: "Yes, mamma, and the doctor particularly said that I needn't be waked to take my medicine" (Snore).

General Arthur's Acceptance.

NEW YORK, July 15, 1880.

DEAR SIR:—I accept the position assigned me by the great party whose action you announce. This acceptance implies approval of the principles declared by the Convention, but recent usage permits me to add some expression of my own views. The right and duty to secure honesty and order in popular elections is a matter so vital that it must stand in front. The authority of the National Government to preserve from fraud and force elections at which its own officers are chosen is a chief point on which the two parties are plainly and intensely opposed. Acts of Congress for ten years have, in New York and elsewhere, done much to curb the violence and wrong to which the ballot and the count have been again and again subjected—sometimes despising great cities, sometimes stifling the voice of a whole State, often setting, not only in Congress, but on the Bench and in Legislatures, numbers of men never chosen by the people. The Democratic party, since gaining possession of the two houses of Congress, has made these just laws the object of bitter, ceaseless assault, and, despite all resistance, has hedged them with restrictions cunningly contrived to baffle and paralyze them. This aggressive majority boldly attempted to extort from the Executive his approval of various enactments destructive of these Election laws, by revolutionary threats that a constitutional exercise of the veto power would be punished by withholding the appropriations necessary to carry on the Government. And these threats were actually carried out by refusing the needed appropriations, and by forcing an extra session of Congress, lasting for months and resulting in concessions to this usurping demand, which are likely, in many States, to subject the majority to the lawless will of a minority. Ominous signs of public disapproval alone subdued this arrogant power into a sullen surrender for the time being of a part of its demands. The Republican party has strongly approved the stern refusal of its representatives to suffer the overthrow of statutes believed to be salutary and just. It has always insisted, and now insists, that the Government of the United States of America is empowered in duty bound to effectually protect the elections denoted by the Constitution as national. More than this, the Republican party holds, as a cardinal point in its creed, that the Government should, by every means known to the Constitution, protect all American citizens everywhere in the full enjoyment of their civil and political rights.

As a great part of its work of reconstruction, the Republican party gave the ballot to the emancipated slave as his right and defence. A large increase in the number of members of Congress, and of the Electoral College, from the former slave-holding States, was the immediate result. The history of recent years abundantly evidence that in many ways and in many places—especially where their number has been great enough to endanger Democratic control—the very men by whose elevation to citizenship this increase of representation was effected have been debased and robbed of their voice and their vote. It is true that no State statute or Constitution in so many words denies or abridges the exercise of their political rights; but the modes employed to bar their way are no less effectual. It is a suggestive and startling thought that the increased power derived from the enfranchisement of a race now denied its share in governing the country—wielded by those who lately sought the overthrow of the Government—is now the sole reliance to defeat the party which represented the sovereignty and nationality of the American people in the greatest crisis of our history. Republicans cherish none of the resentments which may have animated them during the actual conflict of arms. They long for a full and real reconciliation between the sections which were needlessly and lamentably at strife; they sincerely offer the hand of good faith, but they ask in return a pledge of good faith. They deeply feel that the party, whose career is so illustrious in great and patriotic achievement, will not fulfill its destiny until peace and prosperity are established in all the land, nor until liberty of thought, conscience, and action, and equality of opportunity shall be not merely the formalities of statute, but living birthrights, which the humble may confidently claim and the powerful dare not deny.

The resolution referring to the public service seems to me deserving of approval. Surely, no man should be the incumbent of an office the duties of which he is for any cause unfit to perform, who is lacking in the ability, fidelity, or integrity which a proper administration of such office demands. This sentiment would doubtless meet with general acquiescence, but opinion has been widely divided upon the wisdom and practicability of the various remedial schemes which have been suggested, and of certain proposed regulations governing appointments to public office. The efficiency of such regulations has been doubted, mainly because they have seemed to exalt mere educational and abstract tests above general business capacity, and even special fitness for the particular work in hand. It seems to me that the rules which should be applied to the management of the public service may properly conform, in the main, to such as regulate the conduct of successful private business. Original appointments should be based upon ascertained fitness. The tenure of office should be stable. Positions of responsibility should, so far as practicable, be filled by the promotion of worthy and efficient officers. The investigation of all official misconduct, should be prompt and thorough. These views, which I have long held, repeatedly declared, and uniformly applied when called upon to act, I find embodied in the resolution, which, of course, I approve. I will add that, by the acceptance of public office, whether high or low, one does not, in my judgment, escape any of his responsibilities as a citizen, or lose or impair any of his rights as a citizen, and that he should enjoy absolute liberty to think and speak and act in political matters according to his own will and conscience, provided only that he honorably, faithfully and fully discharges all his official duties.

The resumption of specie payments—one of the fruits of Republican policy—has brought the return of abundant prosperity, and the settlement of many distracting questions. The restoration of

sound money, the large reduction of our public debt and of the burden of interest, the high advancement of the public credit, all attest the ability and courage of the Republican party to deal with such financial problems as may hereafter demand solution. Our paper currency is now as good as gold, and silver is performing its legitimate function for the purposes of change. The principles which should govern the relations of these elements of the currency are simple and clear. There must be no deteriorated coin, no depreciated paper. And every dollar, whether of metal or paper, should stand the test of the world's fixed standard.

The value of popular education can hardly be overstated. Although its interests must necessarily be chiefly confined to voluntary effort and the individual action of the several States, they should be encouraged, so far as the Constitution permits, by the generous co-operation of the National Government. The interests of the whole country demand that the advantages of our common school system should be brought within the reach of every citizen, and that no revenues of the Nation or of the States should be devoted to the support of sectarian schools.

Such changes should be made in the present tariff and system of taxation as will relieve any overburdened industry or class, and enable our manufacturers and artisans to compete successfully with those of other lands.

The Government should aid works of internal improvement national in their character, and should promote the development of our water-courses and harbors wherever the general interests of commerce require.

Four years ago, as now, the Nation stood at the threshold of a Presidential election, and the Republican party, in soliciting a continuance of its ascendancy, founded its hope of success, not upon its promises, but upon its history. Its subsequent course has been such as to strengthen the claims which it then made to the confidence and support of the country. On the other hand, considerations more urgent than have ever before existed forbid the accession of its opponents to power. Their success, if success attends them, must chiefly come from the united support of that section which sought the forcible disruption of the Union, and which, according to all the teachings of our past history will demand ascendancy in the councils of the party to whose triumph it will have made by far the largest contribution.

There is the gravest reason for apprehension that exorbitant claims upon the public Treasury, by no means limited to the hundreds of millions already covered by bills introduced in Congress within the past four years, would be successfully urged if the Democratic Party should succeed in supplementing its present control of the national legislature by electing the Executive also.

There is danger in intrusting the control of the whole law-making power of the government to a party which has in almost every Southern State repudiated obligations quite as sacred as those to which the faith of the Nation now stands pledged.

I do not doubt that success awaits the Republican party, and that its triumph will assure a just, economical, and patriotic Administration. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, C. A. ARTHUR.

To the Hon. George F. Hoar, President of the Republican National Convention.

Bullying the State.

[Special Dispatch to the Charleston News.]

CHERAW, S. C., Saturday, July 17.—Col. E. B. C. Cash and his son, W. B. Cash, accompanied by Col. Watts, of Laurens, came into town yesterday for the purpose of obtaining the release of Col. Cash, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and also with the avowed intention of attacking Mr. Pegues, the publisher of the local paper, *The Carolina Sun*, which, in his comments on the recent duel, has expressed the general sentiment of the State. A threat of horse-whipping had been previously made by young Cash, who came to Cheraw some nights since to carry it out, but was persuaded by friends to relinquish his purpose. After a few days spent in a state of siege, the threatened journalist was assured by people of standing that the trouble was entirely over, and was thus thrown off his guard. Col. Cash and his son lounged about Front street all day, awaiting the arrival of Solicitor Sellers. Mr. Pegues, when going quietly home to dinner, passed the group sitting at a street corner and eating watermelons. As he turned the corner, his back being to them, young Cash drew his pistol, calling out: "Stop, you—d—d scoundrel!" with other words to the same effect. The father threw off his coat and drawing his pistol vowed that he "would see a fair fight."

Some gentlemen forming part of the group hastily intervened and put Mr. Pegues out of reach, thrusting him into an open doorway and locking him up. There was cursing and threats of violence outside for a while, which finally ended in an adjournment to the next bar-room in company with the sheriff. There was great excitement. The Sheriff was called upon to arrest the pair, which he declined to do, but said it should be done in the event of another demonstration. In the meantime and until dark, having been warned that another attack was threatened, Mr. Pegues, who had made his way to his office, was forced to remain there on guard while free and untrammelled his assailants paraded the streets in the face of a community that nominally condemns their whole action.

Mr. Solicitor Sellers arrived on the evening train; a hearing was had before Judge Melver, and Col. Cash was admitted to bail in the sum of three thousand dollars. The solicitor at first demanded that the bail be fixed at twenty thousand dollars; then at ten thousand dollars; but the counsel for the accused succeeded in getting it reduced to three thousand dollars. No proceedings whatever were taken against young Cash for his cowardly attack upon Mr. Pegues, and he and his father returned to Cash's depot, openly continuing their threats against the proprietor of *The Sun*.

The *News and Courier* containing Gen. Butler's manly letter, had been received before the party left town, and Col. E. B. C. Cash indulged in some of his choicest expletives respecting it, vowing that he would give the Senator "a wooden heart to match his wooden leg," but without clearly indicating how this remarkable promise was to be made.

The Coming Circus.

A WARNING TO RALEIGH BOYS.

[From the New York Times, July 15.]
Although the explosion of the thirty-two small boys of the Pleasantville Military Institute has naturally attracted a great deal of attention, no authentic and full account of the affair has yet been made public. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that the conductors of the school have, for obvious reasons, desired to keep the matter up. Nevertheless, the public has a right to know the facts, and in the interest of parents as well as of small boys, the truth should be told.

Various means have been adopted from time to time by school boys with a view to lessening the pains of corporal punishment. There is a tradition in all schools that alum has a very beneficial effect. In fact, it is stoutly maintained that when a boy has been thoroughly soaked in alum water, his skin becomes so tough that he can resign himself with Christian fortitude and comparative cheerfulness to a private interview with his teacher. There are, however, manifest difficulties in the way of completely soaking a boy in alum water, and hence the virtues ascribed to alum by school boy tradition have never been thoroughly tested.

Shingles and the covers of atlases have from time immemorial been used for protection by small boys. It may be readily conceived that when a boy is carefully plastered with stout shingles or thick book-covers he is to a large extent impervious to assault, but the great difficulty has always been to conceal from the teacher the fact that a boy is armor-plated. Hundreds of times a boy has kept an appointment with his teacher with full confidence in the judicious arrangement of his shingles, but at the first blow his secret has been discovered. No teacher of any experience can fail at the very first blow to detect the difference between a boy and shingles.

When the former is struck, the shingles rebound gently from the elastic surface without in the least jarring the hand and wrist of the operator, but when shingles are struck the operator feels a tingling sensation in his entire arm. There are sadder words of tongue or pen than that of the stern teacher, who says: "Take out those shingles instantly." He will do the unhappy boy know that he will receive many more stripes after the teacher has discovered the shingles that he would have done had he gone into the punishment unprepared. It is doubtful if the shingle-plating system has ever succeeded in a single case, but successive generations of boys put their faith in it only to be sadly and painfully betrayed.

The Pleasantville boys were probably unusually well disposed to listen to the itinerant peddler, who was the real author of the explosion, for the reason that a circus was soon to visit the village. The peddler—who has not yet been caught, but in pursuit of whom the police are understood to be active—visited the playground of the school a fortnight ago and confidentially informed the boys that for one dollar he would guarantee to each boy complete protection against the rod. He discussed at some length the alum and shingle systems, exposing their weaknesses, and then exhibited to the boys a patent "youth's protector," consisting of a sort of india-rubber belt. This, he explained, was designed to be inflated and placed in whatever locality a boy might have reason to think needed protection. It would be completely invisible, and no teacher could tell by the rebound of his cane whether his blows were falling upon the protector or his wearer.

The man was so plausible in his manner, and the wisdom of providing against the results of surreptitiously attending the circus was so manifest, that no less than thirty-two boys bought protectors. Those who had no money borrowed from those who had, and in the general rejoicing with which the discovery of an efficient protector was hailed, every boy wished that his fellows should be able to defy the avenger. Unusual confidence was felt in the protector, but it was agreed that in the event of a circus, lest by some untoward chance the teachers should discover its existence.

On Wednesday last the circus arrived, and was attended by the thirty-two boys already mentioned. Of course, their fence was immediately discovered, and on Thursday afternoon the school was closed for a half-holiday, as the thirty-two boys could be finished by superintendents. Three teachers were employed in order to hasten matters, and the first three boys who were called up, were Masters Brown, Anderson, and McGinnis.

Master Brown exploded with a loud report at the first blow, and in a few seconds later his two companions shared his fate. For the moment the teachers were alarmed, fearing that they were in the presence of some mysterious danger, but as the boys writhed under subsequent blows in the usual fashion, and showed no further signs of explosion, the work of education went on. Every one of the delinquent purchasers of the youth's protector applied under the impact of the cane, and the excitement among the other boys who heard the reports echoing through the house was tremendous. When the work was finished the teachers made a careful investigation, and obtained from the delinquent boys the story of the scandalous and dishonest conduct of the peddler.

Although the youth's protector proved to be a delusion and a snare, it is probable that the principle of the theory is right. The protectors sold by the peddler to the Pleasantville boys exploded because they were badly made, but had they been made of thick rubber they would very likely have served their purpose. This, however, does not in any way excuse the conduct of the peddler. He knew that his protectors were worthless, and that he was robbing the boys to whom he sold them. There is only too much reason to believe that he was a secret agent of the circus, sent out to lure boys to buy circus tickets by the promise that the protectors would save them from ulterior calamity.

A woman gave birth to triplets the other day in New Orleans, and her husband rushed at once to the river and jumped in to drown himself, but was rescued. It was not, however, anxiety for the support of the new comers, only his fears for his own living, as his wife had hitherto provided for his wants by taking in washing. Such men don't deserve to have even twin-born to them, much less triplets.

THE DAILY NEWS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1880.

To Our City Subscribers.

Mr. T. L. BEACHAM has been placed in charge of the subscription list and delivery of the papers in Raleigh, and will attend to cancelling and collecting for the same. Every subscriber will have the paper delivered before 6 o'clock each morning.

The Weather Yesterday.

Taken from W. H. & R. S. Tucker's registered thermometer, Monday, July 20, 1880:

At 6 a. m.	75	3 o'clock, p. m.	81
" 10 "	81	" 6 "	84
" 12 "	86	" 9 "	84

The Weather To-Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—The indications for the South Atlantic States are as follows: Partly cloudy weather, occasional southerly winds, shifting in the north-west to northerly, generally lower temperature and higher barometer.

Index to New Advertisements.

Special rates for passengers to Richmond and Washington via the North Carolina Railroad. J. C. R. Little, Ticket Agent.

There was not a single item at the Capital yesterday.

Ok City Lodge, No. 419, K. of H. meets to-night.

The frame work of Mr. Jackson's new stable is almost up.

The sidewalk on Martin street just beyond Person is being put in order.

We saw a stalk of cotton yesterday not two feet high on which there were eleven bolls and forms.

Boys and bean-shooters form a combination in which the people in the eastern part of the city take no delight.

A young cotton sampler tore his finger all off yesterday while jerking the "inches" out of a bale of cotton.

Dr. C. Meade Griffin, one of the surgeons in charge of the ambulance corps of the city, is in the city on a short visit to R. B. Hayward.

Mr. J. Davis says he saw a cracked ball of cotton on his straw farm yesterday morning. We hear that an open ball was reported last Saturday.

We saw a wagon load of wood yesterday measuring a cord and a half. One of the best inhabitants says it was the biggest wagon load ever brought to Raleigh.

The Republican State Executive Committee meets in Raleigh to-day, and by tonight will know whether Gov. Jarvis will have to beat Judge Buxton or not.

The little ant is boring his holes in the cement at the Citizens' Bank corner. We suppose these ants have located there in consequence of being gone to by slugs.

Internal revenue receipts puffed and panned and blew and cussed yesterday, but they could not get the odd cent up, and when the sun went down, the figures stood at \$309,99.

There will be a meeting of the central bank, Jarvis and Cox club at the May-Phillips office to-night at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is especially desired, as business of importance will come up.

We almost had a first class local yesterday, but Frank Moring stopped it. A bale of hay fell from the top of a loaded wagon and rolled across the sidewalk toward where he was sitting but he got up when he saw it coming and left and it only touched his chair.

Some time since a cigar maker named J. Phillips came to Raleigh from Baltimore to work at his trade. While here he was stricken down with a disease which developed into bilious typhoid fever. By the advice of the attending physician he was carried back home. News was brought here yesterday that he had died on the ship.

CENSUS.—The census return from the Raleigh River township has been filed; it shows 2,008, and brings the population of Wake up to 47,074 with Wake Forest and Smith's Creek yet to hear from.

THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—This body met in this city yesterday. All of the members were present except Gov. Jarvis and Capt. Thippen. Only routine business was transacted. The Board meets again to-day.

STATE GUARD NOTES.—The Rowan Artillery has organized and John A. Ramsey has been elected Captain. This was a distinguished company before and during the war. Nineteen members of the old battery are members of the new organization. The Salisbury Rifles have been assigned to the second battalion.

GENERAL.—The funeral services of the late Mr. Hines took place from the First Church yesterday afternoon, and were attended by Rev. Dr. Marshall, and Messrs. J. J. Harris, L. W. Peck, G. H. Jones, W. H. Jones and Armistead Jones, who acted as pall-bearers.

MAYOR'S COURT.—The regular Mayor's Court was being cleaned out yesterday, preparatory to having a new carpet put down, and so the services were held in Metropolitan Hall.

The two first cases, one for assault and battery and one for larceny, were sent on to court. A party charged with fast driving Sunday, whose case was left over from Monday, was fined \$5.00 and sent to work on a chain and a crazy woman was sent to the almshouse.

ORDINATION SERVICES.—There was a large crowd at Christ Church yesterday morning to witness the imposing ordination services. Mr. Daugherty was ordained deacon of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The candidate was presented to the Assistant Bishop, Dr. Lyman, by Rev. W. L. Larmour. Dr. Marshall assisted at the ordination. Bishop Lyman preached an able and interesting sermon in which he sketched the authority on which the Christian ministry rests, the importance of the functions of that ministry, and the relative duties and responsibilities of ministers and people, closing with a few apt words addressed directly to the candidate, and the nature of the profession which he had chosen.

SUPREME COURT.—

Court opened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Present, Chief Justice Smith and Justice Dillard.

The Court resumed the consideration of appeals from the Sixth Judicial District and disposed of causes as follows:

John H. Craig vs. Smyer and Linberger, from Gaston; called and left open for counsel.

W. & C. Motz vs. J. & E. B. Stowe, from Lincoln; argued by J. D. Shaw for the plaintiffs, and Hinsdale & Deyereux and Shipp & Bailey for the defendants.

J. M. Andrews et al., vs. Eli Whisnand, from Rutherford; Petition for writ of Certiorari; argued by J. F. Hoke for the petitioner, and W. J. Montgomery for the respondents.

R. A. Brown vs. P. M. Morris, from Cabarrus; argued by W. H. Bailey for the plaintiff, and W. J. Montgomery and Wilson & Son for the defendant.

J. Phillips vs. A. G. Lentz, from Cabarrus; argued by W. J. Montgomery for the plaintiff, and W. H. Bailey for the defendant.

E. L. Taylor vs. E. D. Taylor et al., from Polk; argued by D. G. Fowle for the plaintiff, and W. J. Montgomery for the defendants.

State vs. Angelo Reitz, from Rutherford; argued by Attorney-General Kenan and John Deyereux for the State, and J. C. L. Harris for the defendant.

Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning, when the hearing of appeals from the Sixth Judicial District will be resumed.

CAN'T GO.—Names go all the gaits. Some of the best people ever known were Walkers. The Trotters were known everywhere, but it was only yesterday that we found a Loper. And we didn't find one then, but we did find a letter at the post-office, directed to Miss Susan Loper, Little Silver, in care of Mr. Richard Borden, Box 58, Read Bank. Now we would naturally think that with all this direction a letter would fairly gallop to Miss Loper, but it didn't. In fact that direction is just what the matter, and unless it is rejuvenated so to speak, Miss Loper may as well change her foot.

Mr. W. A. Liles, of Eagle Rock, came very near getting a letter directed to him in a beautiful hand, but one of the stamps fell off and the fleet winged messenger of love lit on the first fence and awaits repairs.

This was all except a postal card directed to Mr. William Hawkins, care of E. R. Carr, Gardenville, M. & B. R. No. 122. This direction got the postal mixed so badly it didn't know where to go and so wisely enough goes nowhere.

CHURCH REPORT.—The abstract of the parochial and missionary reports of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this State for the last church year shows 2,671 families and 11,531 individuals in this church, against 2,554 families and 11,205 individuals for the previous year. The baptisms for the year were 588, an increase of 79, while the number confirmed was 400, a loss of 49. The number of communicants reported is 5,672 against 5,544 the year previous, an increase of 128 for the year. The number of pupils enrolled in the various Sunday schools shows a decrease of 104, being 2,935 for last year against 3,039 in the year preceding. The valuation of church property and the contributions for church purposes both show large gains. The value of church property in the last report was \$347,050 against \$343,960 the year before, and the contributions last year were \$57,711.74, against \$51,583 in the previous year.

PERSONAL.—Hon. T. S. Ashe returned yesterday.

Rev. T. H. Pritchard, D. D., was in the city yesterday.

Col. W. F. Beasley called to see us yesterday.

Col. T. M. Holt, Col. John D. Whitford, Maj. Jona. Evans, Gen. J. M. Leach, Col. M. McGehee, and Col. W. H. Cheek are at the Yarrowbone House.

Gov. Jarvis is expected back this evening.

Hon. K. P. Battle is in the city.

THE GOOD LITTLE ALLAN'S SELF-JUDGMENT.—The Presbyterian tells the following affecting story:

"Allan? Where is Allan?"

A moment ago he was playing with his little cart in the yard, hauling dirt to the currant bushes. I cannot tell how many cartfuls he carried. He was as busy as a little man. But Allan had gone; there is his cart.

"Allan! Allan!"

"I see here," at last said a small voice from the back parlor.

"What are you there for?" asked his mother, opening the door and looking in.

Allan did not answer at first. He was standing in the corner with a very sober look on his face. "Come out to your little cart," said his mother; "it is waiting for another run."

"I see not here long 'nuff," said the little boy.

"What are you here for at all?" asked his mother.

"I'm punishing my ownself. I picked some green currants and they went into my mouth," said Allan.

"Oh, when mother told you not to! Green currants will make my little boy sick," said his mother in a sorry tone.

"You needn't punish me," said Allan, "I punish my ownself."

His mother often put him in the back parlor alone when he had been a naughty boy, and you see, he took the same way himself.

"Are you not sorry for disobeying mother?" she asked Allan.

"I sorry, but sorry is not 'nuff. I punish me. I stay here a good while and think."

So far The Presbyterian. But our esteemed contemporary does not finish the story. It runs thus:

Then little Allan's mamma took her darling in her arms and as she pressed him to her heart a hearty tear-droplet fell on his sunny curls, and then she took him by the hand and led him to the pantry, from the shelf of which she took down a large slice of cake all full of currants and raisins and citron.

And she gave it to Allan and told him to run along and play, that she had forgiven him. And then she sat down and thought sadly how soon she would have to order some sample coffins for her boy, seeing that he was too good to be raised. While little Allan sat on the ground around the house as the last

crumb of the cake found its way down his throat soliloquized, "Well, I've played it on the ole ole fine ole silk this time. Ketch me eatin' green currants 'n gettin' my mouf all screwed up 'n havin' b— stomach ache, 'n I c'n hog cake outen her every day 'n three times a day at that."

ANOTHER ATTEMPT.—Yesterday morning Dr. J. H. Crawford found that some one had been attempting to effect an entrance into his house by forcing the lock on his front door. The fastening had been almost entirely forced out of place.

JOHNSTON CROPS AND POLITICS.—Clayton, July 20, 1880.—The cotton prospect in all this section was never so fine, perhaps. It is two weeks earlier than usual and well fruited. Corn is not so promising and will not much exceed a half crop. Altogether, however, the farmers are hopeful.

The time to talk politics has not yet arrived. People are busy in other directions, but they will answer promptly at "roll call." My observation for the past month in mixing with the people of these counties, establishes the fact that the Democratic nominees, State and National, are wise selections. Your correspondent in common with thousands of Southern soldiers well remembers that often during the late war, when we were in line and the conflict was just at hand, the inquiry would pass along the line, "who is in your front?" When the answer came, as often it did, "Hancock's corps," our men were accustomed to say, "Well, boys, we've got hot work to-day. Old Hancock is in front." For skill in leadership and pluck in the "line" no Division of the Union army surpassed Hancock's corps, and almost every soldier of Lee's army will endorse this statement. The Southern soldier is too brave not to appreciate valor, and now in peace will support most cordially the man that they met so warily in time of war. "See if they do not."

ALABAMA ITEMS.—Maconville, July 20, 1880.—The health of our section of country has not been as good this summer as heretofore. Typhoid fever is prevailing to a certain extent. It seems to be a mild type, for your correspondent cannot recall any deaths from it. There have been, however, several deaths from other causes; some of them were persons who had been afflicted for months or even years.

The wheat crop has turned out tolerably well. While the farmers would like to have made a great deal more, still they have generally made enough to live on, and in many cases much more. Some sections have been visited recently with refreshing rains. Our immediate community would rejoice upon having more.

Messrs. Scott & Co. have been manufacturing for several weeks two grades of excellent chewing tobacco. I do not think they have yet put any upon the market. The best grade is "Beauty Bright."

There probably will be raised very soon a Hancock and Jarvis flag. I have heard that the flag is now ready. It is feared by many that the assurance which the Democratic party takes to itself of gaining the ensuing election will be the means of Democratic defeat.

What North Carolinians are Doing.

Gleanings from State Exchanges.

Guilford's peach crop, the Patriot says, is three-fourths lost. The Leader says it is a failure in Forsyth.

The Asheville Journal is authorized to state that the track of the Western North Carolina Railroad will be laid and the road put in good condition, so that the trains can run down to the Asheville depot at the Swannanoa bridge, within the next twenty days.

T. M. J. of Oxford, wrote to the Courier-Journal to know what "honeydew" is. The Journal answered "the cause is not known." An Alabama subscriber writes in reply: "Kirby and Spencer, of England, say in their work, 'An Introduction to the Natural History of Insects,' or 'Entomology,' that this deposit is an excretion from the 'plant lice,' Aphides, that are sometimes to be found by millions on the trees and plants. For a description of the peculiar substance see Louis Figuier's 'Insect World,' pages 128-129."

The population of New Hanover is 21,487, of which only 3,882 outside Wilmington. The Star says that "the population of New Hanover in 1870 was put down at 27,978, but since then the county of Pender has been formed out of it, the townships thus lopped off for that purpose containing by the census ten years ago 11,042. In the remaining townships now composing New Hanover county this would leave 16,936 as the population in 1870, which shows a gain for the past ten years of 4,551, or 4,159 in Wilmington and 392 in the townships outside. The population of Wilmington in 1870 was 13,446."

Abuse of Pardoning Power.

[Galveston News.]

"How is your son coming on?" "Oh, I am having a power of trouble with him."

"What's the matter now?" "Well, you know I couldn't send him to school, because there are no free schools, and I could not afford to send him to a private school."

"Yes, I know that is so." "Well, I sent him away from Galveston out to the frontier, and as luck would have it he was convicted of horse-stealing, and got five years in the penitentiary."

"That was bad." "No, it wasn't, for you see at the penitentiary he could learn a trade and become a useful citizen." "Well, that's good." "No it ain't, for Governor Roberts has pardoned him out on account of his youth and ignorance."

"Did you enjoy yourself very much on the beach yesterday?"

"No I didn't, but everybody else out there seemed to be in a special good humor."

"How was that?"

"Well, you see I was leaning against the door, putting on my bathing costume, when the cursed hook gave way, and I turned a back summersault into the presence of the elite of Galveston, who were promenading on the beach. So me of them haven't quit laughing about it yet. What time does the next train leave for somewhere?"

GARFIELD'S "SALE" OF HIMSELF.

The Supreme Court's Finding.

POLAND'S REPORT SUPPLEMENTED.

[Special dispatch to the N. Y. World, 19th.]

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A decision rendered in 1875 by Justice Swayne, of the United States Supreme Court, has been called into prominence by the fact that it settles the question of General Garfield's position in the De Golyer matter beyond a doubt. The case in which this opinion of Justice Swayne was rendered was that of Chittenden against McClellan and others. It was tried in Cook county, Ill., in May, 1875, and was decided on appeal in October, 1879, in the United States Supreme Court. It may be said that Justice Swayne is a thorough Republican and an Ohio man. The Supreme Court opinion was delivered in the case of Burke against Child, the case of Chittenden against McClellan being submitted on the arguments and briefs filed in the former suit. Justice Swayne said:—

"The agreement with General Garfield, a member of Congress, to pay him \$5,000 as a contingent fee for procuring a contract which was itself made to depend upon a future appropriation by Congress—which appropriation could only come from a committee of which he was chairman—was a sale of official influence, which no law can cover, against the plainest principles of public policy. No counselor-at-law while holding high office has a right to put himself in a position of temptation, and under pretence of making a legal argument, to exert his official influence upon public officers dependent upon his future action. Certainly the courts of justice will never lend themselves to enforce contracts obtained by such influence."

The effect of this disclosure on the men here who have endeavored in one form or another to palliate General Garfield's offence cannot be overestimated. It is a shock so severe that they are as yet unable to meet it.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.—Eleven persons were drowned on Monday at six Northern watering places.

Mrs. John W. McCoy, a married lady of Wilmington, Del., yesterday assaulted Geo. Lewis with a cowhide for an alleged slander. Her husband stood by with a loaded revolver while the attack was made. The man was very severely punished. Lewis is superintendent of a brickyard.

Justus Hoffman, a German shoemaker, at Pittsburg, Pa., shot his wife and baby on Monday, instantly killing the baby and fatally wounding his wife. He was immediately arrested and taken to the Wilkes-barre jail to escape lynching. He had been on a spree, and that was at the bottom of the crime.

The National board of health authorities feel very hopeful that the Southern cities will escape a yellow fever epidemic this year. It is held that if a rigid quarantine is maintained at the various ports against vessels coming from suspected ports the precautions taken by the health authorities will keep yellow fever from visiting New Orleans and Memphis this summer.

The customary subscription list—heretofore meaning "your money or your place"—is being vigorously handed about at Washington. On one floor of the Government printing office, where there are eighty employees, the sum of \$8.75 was collected. Two negroes from North Carolina were among the number in the room, and they declined to give anything. They stated most emphatically that they intended to vote for General Hancock.

At Chicago, yesterday, Martin Kraatz, a German, attacked his brother Henry with a shoemaker's knife, and inflicted a stab in the abdomen, which will prove fatal. Martin was on a spree, and was beating his wife to make her give him money to continue his debauch, when Henry interfered to protect her. A fierce struggle ensued, in which Henry received the fatal wound. Martin was arrested.

In Springfield, Ill., yesterday, Geo. Baber, late editor of the State Register, was attacked by Geo. W. Weber, President of the Register Company. Baber attempted to use his revolver when a lively tussle ensued. He then drew a paper cutter and stabbed Weber several times. The police attempted to separate them, but before they succeeded Baber accidentally cut one through the hand and another in the foot. Weber received one cut in the groin which may prove dangerous. The trouble arose from Baber's retirement from the paper and the publication of remarks about Weber.

The value of all the coinage executed by the mints during the fiscal year just closed, \$84,370,144, is the largest in any year thus far; the next largest was in 1878, \$81,120,499. The coinage of 1878 was swollen by over \$11,000,000 of trade dollars, since unknown to the mints. The increase in 1879-'80 is in the gold, which is \$56,157,735, against \$40,986,000 in the previous year; the heaviest gold coinage was \$62,614,000, in 1851. The coinage of halves, quarters, and dimes, which in 1875-'76 was pushed to an unprecedented figure, under the demand for change, has almost ceased for the present. The twenty-cent piece, the silver three-cent, and the half-dime are no longer known to the land, and are no longer coined; the recent coinage of nickel five-cent and three-cent pieces is insignificant, while the coinage of the cent, last year, was something extraordinary. It was larger than in any year since 1864-'5, \$267,741 in value; the number of pieces was 26,774,150, all of them executed in Philadelphia.

Running "A National Campaign."

[From the Galveston News.]

"I heahs, colonel, you is gwine to run again." "Well, yes," responded, hesitatingly, the politician; "my friends are making noble efforts to induce me to allow my name to go before the convention."

"Now, boss, less talk plain. I see 'tween o' loc influences in Galveston. Ef I was to frow my weight in your favor, what shape do you s'pose your gratitude would be liable to take?"

"What do you say to that big block of buildings I own near the Strand?" That would make things about square, wouldn't it?" "Drop de n'le estate, and make it a keg of beer and a box of cigars."

"Haven't got capital enough to make that kind of a national campaign of it."

City Populations.

[New York Times.]

The verdict of the census as to the comparative growth and pretensions of the chief cities of the Union is now known with substantial correctness and completeness. New York City, of course, stands easily first, and is the only one requiring seven figures to express the total of its humanity. At a long interval after the last Philadelphia, which, during the last decade, grew with a growth nearly equal to New York, (24 per cent.,) but which in 1880 had not yet arrived at the total reached by New York in 1870. New York's total is 1,209,561, Philadelphia's 842,000, and Brooklyn's 654,693, a growth for the last decade of 40 per cent. Chicago and St. Louis have changed places since 1870. Chicago's population increased 60 per cent. to 477,500. St. Louis's increased only 21 per cent., or to 375,000, and has consequently fallen one step in the scale.

Boston, too, has beaten Baltimore, and now, with an increase of 40 per cent., as against Baltimore's 23, stands sixth, with a total of 352,000 inhabitants. Baltimore has 330,000. Cincinnati increased its total 19 per cent., or to 255,804, and stands eighth, as it did 10 years ago. New Orleans and San Francisco show another comparative change. New Orleans increased only 8 per cent., as against San Francisco's 51 per cent. of gain, and consequently it has fallen from ninth in 1870 to tenth in 1880. Its population is 207,328, and San Francisco's is 227,350. Other six figured cities, making 18 in all thus far, are, in order, Washington, (160,000;) Cleveland, (157,000;) Buffalo, (149,000;) Newark, (136,000;) Milwaukee, (130,000;) Detroit, (119,000;) Louisville, (112,000;) and Providence, (104,000.) Among these 8 there have also been many comparative changes, as will appear from the order of 1870, which was Buffalo, Washington, Newark, Louisville, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, Providence. How these changes resulted is sufficiently apparent from the fact that Washington's increase was 45 per cent.; Cleveland's, 71; Buffalo's, 27; Newark's, 30; Milwaukee's, 92; Detroit's, 50; Louisville's, 11; and Providence's, 52. In order to make the comparison of six-figure cities complete, the claims of Pittsburg and Jersey City, returns from which are not now at hand, should doubtless be taken into account. Denver (Col.) reports a gain of 614 per cent., which is entirely exceptional, and is, of course, due to special well known causes. Other noticeably large gains are 244 per cent. at Minneapolis, 195 at Pawtucket, 142 at Chester, 106 at Atlanta, 102 at Waterbury, and 100 at St. Paul, from which it will appear that prosperity, in this respect at least, has fallen nearly equally on the North, South, East, and West. The irresistible character of New York's momentum, so to speak, sufficiently appears from the fact that its increase of population in a single decade is greater than the total population of New Orleans or San Francisco.

Our Kinsfolk.

[St. Louis Paper.]

The monkeys at the St. Louis Fair grounds are rapidly becoming civilized. They seem to understand that for certain smart tricks they will be rewarded with knick-knacks. One who was seen to slap a whining baby recently was given a piece of banana peel by a lady who witnessed the castigation. The peeling was handed through the bars on the end of a parasol, as everybody knows the cage is too far away from the railing to be reached with the hand. The little man with the tail sparkling eyes, but when he found that it contained no fruit he threw it away, climbed upon the bars and chattered as if to beg for a piece of the banana which he saw in the visitor's hand. The lady understood what he wanted and held a piece of the fruit as far as her arm would reach. The monkey held out his own to meet it, but both were too short. The lady tried to put the banana on the end of her parasol, but it would not stick. Then she turned to a companion and said in a perplexed tone: "What shall I do? The poor little fellow wants it so much and I can't get it to him." The monkey became excited and chattered so vehemently that the lady was compelled to notice him. As soon as he caught her eye, he got down on the floor and made a motion, which seemed to say, "Throw it." Then he reached through the bars and put his hand in through, as if to say throw it here. These movements were accompanied with an expression of the face almost equal to language, and the chattering was incessant. He was evidently trying to answer the question the lady had asked. At least so she thought, and she understood what he meant. He wanted her to throw the banana right there into the trough where he could get it. Several other monkeys were watching and the chances seemed to be that one of them would get it. The lady threw it to the place designated and he snatched it up. Several other monkeys grabbed at it, but he was too quick for them. Having obtained possession of the coveted treasure he retired to a convenient perch on the tree, and before beginning to eat it he bowed his head and seemed to thank the lady very cordially.

The Express Business.

[New York Times.]

In one of several suits of the United States Circuit Court, recently brought by the Adams and the Southern Express Companies against certain Southern railroad corporations, it was stated that these two companies cover 21,200 miles of railroad, employ 4,300 persons, and make 900 daily trips over 64,500 miles, aggregating nearly 20,000,000 miles of travel annually. For the transportation of their freight, they pay the railroad companies over \$2,000,000 a year. In 1878 they carried for the Government \$1,200,000,000. In 1879 they carried \$661,000,000 for the government and \$1,080,000,000 for the public. In New York City the Adams Express Company receives and delivers an average of 14,000 packages daily, and uses 918 horses. The invested capital of all the express companies of the United States exceeds \$30,000,000. The express business has grown to these enormous proportions in about forty years. It was in 1839 that William F. Hadden made a trip from Boston to New York as a public messenger, having in his charge some packages, commercial paper and orders. In 1840 a rival express line was started between the

same two cities by Alvan Adams and P. B. Burke.

In 1841 Mr. William B. Dinsmore became a partner, and took charge of the New York branch of the business. The success of these pioneers led to the formation of other lines between other cities. In 1854 several companies were consolidated in the now famous Adams Express Company, which rapidly enlarged the field of its operations. In the beginning of 1861 it was doing an extensive business in the Southern States, when the war made a suspension of operations necessary. The Southern Express Company was then organized under the laws of Georgia, and by purchase succeeded to the property, business, and goodwill of the Adams Express Company in the Southern States. The two companies, however, have sustained intimate business relations.

His Wife Bail for his Harmlessness.

[New York Herald Correspondent.]

There was a great hubbub and scraping of heels in the corridor before they projected a little slate-colored man into the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. He was not a bit abashed by the Judge or unlookers, though, and when he had come up with a job and demanded if any one knew who "dis cullud gemman" was.

"Haven't the pleasure of your acquaintance," said his Honor, "but reference to the blotter bursts up any incog dog of yours. You are plainly set down here as Jasper Clay. Does the Court err?"

"You got it right," called out the prisoner. "Dis is Jasper Clay, all hisself, and daks de makins ob a dozen stan up and knock down tuzzles in him, too. Jes let him hab a roum 'wif summun and

